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Plaintiffs do not plausibly allege a human-trafficking venture or RICO enterprise or, even if they did, that Mr. Crow is plausibly liable for human trafficking or participating in a RICO enterprise. To be sure, the plausibility standard is mentioned *once* in the 27-page Opposition (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 6), but it simply repeats the shotgun-style “everyone did everything” allegations of the Complaint, along with fantastical conclusions of wrongdoing—where “happy birthday” texts and calendar reminders for doctor appointments are alleged “evidence” of trafficking and RICO conspiracy—without ever showing how these allegations move Plaintiffs’ claims from merely possible to being plausible. The Motion should be granted.

Argument

I. THE COMPLAINT FAILS APPLICABLE PLEADING STANDARDS

A. The Allegations Do Not Cross the Line from Possible to Probable.

“Where a complaint pleads facts that are merely consistent with [plaintiffs’ theories], it stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The Complaint’s factual allegations do not “raise a right to relief above a speculative level”—because they fail to cross the line from merely possible to being plausible. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

The gist of the story alleged in the Complaint is Plaintiffs’ long-running, dysfunctional relationships with ex-husbands and ex-boyfriends. Mr. Crow is neither. As sad as their story is, allegations concerning persons whose lives happened to intersect with those of Plaintiffs and their exes do not convert domestic disfunction into a plausible human-trafficking venture or a RICO enterprise. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1591 (trafficking requires active assistance, support or facilitation of alleged venture); *Manax v. McNamara*, 842 F.2d 808, 811 (5th Cir. 1988) (RICO requires “an entity separate and apart from the pattern of [criminal] activity in which it engages”).

The Opposition does not explain how allegations concerning Plaintiffs’ long-running domestic troubles, drug abuse, and swinging, plausibly support their human trafficking and RICO theories. Plaintiffs go so far as to ask the Court to conclude that obviously benign events, combined with lawyer-driven conclusions, plausibly allege trafficking and RICO violations. *Cf. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 664 (when determining plausibility, courts must “draw on [their] experience and common sense”). Plaintiffs would have the Court conclude that Mr. Hubbard’s *dinner invitation* to his then-wife, Ms. Hubbard, to join him *at a public seminar* at a Texas Land & Cattle steak house shows he was priming her for forced commercial sex. (*See* Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶ 166 (Ms. Hubbard was only “invited if Nanny will babysit [the] kids”).) The Opposition also cites to Mr. Crow’s and Ms. Hubbard’s benign, non-sexual, non-suggestive texts and public photos as “evidence” of sex trafficking (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 5 (*citing* Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶ 186)), but like the seminar invitation, these allegations do not cross the line from *possibly* being consistent with Plaintiffs’ theories to being *plausible*. Intent on outdoing itself, the Opposition also argues that a defendant’s “Happy Birthday” message to Ms. Hubbard supports a conclusion that Ms. Hubbard was forced to have sex against her will. (*See id.* at 5-6 (*citing* Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶ 200).) Lawyer argument cannot change the meaning of “Happy Birthday” to something other than Happy Birthday. *See Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 554 (to defeat a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, plaintiff must allege facts sufficient to exclude possibility that an alternative explanation is plausible).

Plaintiffs also ask the Court to conclude that Mr. Crow was essential to the so-called “Venture” because he supposedly “structured his funding of the Venture as ‘loans’ to Rick Hubbard so that [Mr.] Crow would have some plausible deniability in his essential role in the Venture,” and that Mr. Hubbard “received information from [Mr.] Crow’s accountant on how to best structure loans to the [alleged] Venture.” (*See* Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 2, 6, 11.) This story (such as it is), is foreclosed by emails and other writings incorporated in the body of Plaintiffs’ Complaint

that show that the loans were in fact loans. *See Keane v. Fox Tele. Stations, Inc.*, 297 F. Supp. 2d 921 (S.D. Tex. 2004) (courts “are not required to accept as true conclusory allegations which are contradicted by documents referred to in the complaint”).

For instance, the Complaint cites an email where Mr. Hubbard *asks Mr. Crow for a loan*. Plaintiffs argue that Mr. Hubbard’s email was cryptically soliciting funding for the alleged RICO enterprise or Venture. This “interpretation” is belied by the actual words of the email. (Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶ 187; *see also id.* (quoting email from Mr. Hubbard to “papa” Jon Parsons (Ms. Hubbard’s stepfather) explaining that Mr. Hubbard and “Papa” would transfer shares in Mr. Parson’s company to Mr. Crow as repayment for the loan).) Plaintiffs never explain why, if the goal was to “hide” money given to Mr. Hubbard, there was any writing about a loan at all. Argument that contradicts what is in the Complaint cannot save it from dismissal. *Cf. Stockwell v. Kanan*, 442 F. App’x 911, 913 (5th Cir. 2011) (“In case of a conflict between the allegations in a complaint and the exhibits attached to the complaint, the exhibits control”); *see also Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 664 (when determining plausibility, courts must “draw on [their] experience and common sense”). As deeply troubling as the allegations of domestic abuse are, they do not state plausible human trafficking or RICO claims against Mr. Crow. *See Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 554. The Complaint should be dismissed as to Mr. Crow.

B. The Complaint Does Not Provide Mr. Crow Adequate Notice.

As demonstrated in Mr. Crow’s opening papers, the Fifth Circuit abhors “shotgun pleading.” (*See Mot. (Dkt. 151) at 8.*) Mr. Crow’s opening papers also showed how the Complaint is full of improper shotgun allegations. (*See id.*) The Opposition tries to backfill the fatal gaps in the Complaint by citing to allegations concerning Plaintiffs’ ex-boyfriends or ex-husbands followed by *conclusory* allegations that Mr. Crow was aware of or participated in misdeeds that Plaintiffs’ exes are alleged to have done. (*E.g., Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 10.*)

As one example, the Opposition argues that the Complaint adequately alleges that Mr. Crow engaged in human-trafficking because they “specifically pleaded” that “money and other things of value were exchanged for sex acts,” and that this conclusory allegation is made “plausible” by citation to 14 other allegations. (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 11 (*citing* Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 40, 48, 142, 195, 199, 220-27, 237, 286).) In fact, the cited paragraphs do not mention Mr. Crow at all. The Complaint does not plausibly allege any claim against Mr. Crow and should be dismissed as against him. *See Langston v. Ethicon, Inc.*, No. 3:20-CV-3712, 2021 WL 6198218, *3 (N.D. Tex. Dec. 31, 2021); *Standard v. Nygren*, 658 F.3d 792, 799-800 (7th Cir. 2011).

II. PLAINTIFFS’ CLAIMS FAIL FOR ADDITIONAL REASONS

A. Plaintiffs Fail to Allege a Sex Trafficking Claim Against Mr. Crow.

No perpetrator liability. Plaintiffs argue that Mr. Crow “obtained,” “enticed,” “harbored,” “provided,” “maintained,” “patronized,” and “solicited” Plaintiffs, knowing that prohibited means would be used to cause a commercial sex act. (*See* Opp’n (Dkt. 67) at 8.) Plaintiffs’ theory (such as it is) is this: because *Mr. Hubbard* was allegedly an abusive domestic partner, and because Mr. Crow allegedly saw Ms. Hubbard have sex with another person, Mr. Crow must have known that Mr. Hubbard was trafficking his wife (and later Ms. Goedinghaus). (*Id.* at 9-10.) Plaintiffs do not cite to any allegations that could plausibly connect Mr. Hubbard’s alleged misconduct to Mr. Crow for purposes of sex or human trafficking liability. Plaintiffs were required to allege facts plausibly showing that Mr. Crow had an awareness that “if things go as he ha[d] planned, force, fraud or coercion will be employed to cause his victim to engage in a commercial sex transaction.” *U.S. v. Todd*, 627 F.3d 329, 334 (9th Cir. 2010). They do not and cannot do so.

To be sure, there is one general allegation that Ms. Hubbard “told [Mr.] Crow that [Mr. Hubbard] was forcing her to perform sex acts and forcing her to take drugs to induce such acts” (Opp’n (Dkt. 67) at 12), but even taken as true the allegation shows only that Mr. Crow was made

aware of alleged domestic abuse, nothing more.² The law is clear that even if the allegation that Mr. Hubbard did traffic Plaintiffs were true, it would not make Mr. Crow liable as a perpetrator or a beneficiary. *See Does v. Reddit, Inc.*, 51 F.4th 1137, 1145 (9th Cir. 2022) (association with sex traffickers insufficient absent knowing participation); *see also Geiss v. Weinstein Co. Holdings LLC*, 383 F. Supp. 3d 156, 169 n.5 (S.D.N.Y. 2019) (hush payments to cover up sex trafficking does not trigger TVPA liability).

No beneficiary liability. Plaintiffs first argue they “have alleged that [Mr.] Crow [participated in the Venture by] provid[ing] financial support to the Venture as well as provid[ing] the primary forum for the Venture’s Forced Sex Parties.” (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 13.) As shown above, allegations that Mr. Crow “financially supported” the alleged trafficking venture are foreclosed by contemporaneous writings incorporated in the Complaint. (*See supra* at I.A.) Plaintiffs’ argument that they had sex with their boyfriends, husbands or other persons while at Mr. Crow’s home (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 11-12) does not plausibly support a conclusion that Mr. Crow “benefited” from the alleged scheme. These allegations are more consistent with Plaintiffs having consensual sex during stays at Mr. Crow’s home than with an alleged trafficking scheme. *See JSW Steel (USA) Inc. v. Nucor Corp.*, 586 F. Supp. 585, 595 (S.D. Tex. 2022) (plaintiffs “cannot offer allegations that are merely consistent with their favored explanation but are also consistent with the alternative explanation. Something more is needed”).

Plaintiffs next argue that because they allege Mr. Crow “received multiple things of value from Plaintiffs,” they have plausibly alleged beneficiary liability. (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 13-14 (*citing* Compl. ¶¶ 319-20).) However, the Complaint does not identify any “thing of value” or benefit received by Mr. Crow as a *quid pro quo* for alleged participation in the Venture. Allegations that Mr. Crow and others watched Plaintiffs have sex cannot give rise to beneficiary

² There are no allegations that Mr. Crow knew of Ms. Goedinghaus’s alleged abuse.

liability. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1591(e); *Reddit, Inc.*, 51 F.4th at 1145 (“knowingly benefit” means “benefit financially” or receive an actual “thing of value”). Plaintiffs’ argument that a “sexual act” or an “opportunity for a sexual encounter” is a “thing of value” under the TVPA (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 13-14) is misplaced. The case cited, *U.S. v. Cook*, 782 F.3d 983, 989 (8th Cir. 2015), is inapposite. *Cook* involved live-streamed sadistic torture transmitted to and by criminal defendant Cook, whom the court found “clearly attached value” to the sexual acts because he *traded* his own videos, photographs, and advice *quid pro quo* for the torturer’s online live streams. *Id.* at 986, 989. Here, there are no allegations remotely like *Cook*.³ The trafficking claims against Mr. Crow should be dismissed. *See Doe v. Fitzgerald*, No. CV 20-10713, 2022 WL 2784805, *5 (C.D. Cal. May 13, 2022).

B. No Plausible Labor Trafficking Claim Against Mr. Crow.

Plaintiffs were required to plead facts plausibly showing that Mr. Crow knowingly provided or obtained Plaintiffs’ labor by means of force, threats of force, or abuse of the legal process. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a). Only Plaintiffs’ ex-boyfriends and husbands (and Ranger Mitchell) are alleged to have used force or threats of harm. (Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 46, 273.) In contrast, Plaintiffs make conclusory, unsupported allegations that Mr. Crow must have known about alleged misconduct of other persons. (*E.g.*, Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 31 (Mr. Crow “knew full well” details of alleged abuse); 36 (Ms. Hubbard told Mr. Crow of her husband’s alleged abuse).) These allegations are insufficient to plausibly charge Mr. Crow with knowledge of a trafficking scheme. *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (“A pleading that offers labels and conclusions or a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do”).

³ Plaintiffs’ other cases are inapposite. *Lesnik v. Eisenman SE*, 374 F. Supp. 3d 923, 953 (N.D. Cal. 2019) involved an offer of employment (obviously a “thing of value”) as part of a *quid pro quo*, and *U.S. v. Maneri*, 353 F.3d 165, 168-70 (2d Cir. 2003) involved an anti-child pornography statute where pornographic child photos were *exchanged* for illegal sex.

The Opposition resorts to a strained argument that Mr. Crow somehow “engaged in threats” because, according to the Complaint, Mr. Juracek allegedly “threatened Hubbard with his testimony in court that could have [her] children taken away from her.” (Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶ 211.) The allegations concerning Mr. Juracek, even if assumed as true, do not show an actual threat. The Complaint does not address the plausible possibility that Mr. Juracek believed Ms. Hubbard was not fit to have custody of her children at the time—or that any of his alleged potential testimony was untrue. (*E.g.*, Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 96, 108-112, 167.) Further, an alleged “threat” to give testimony in a pending judicial proceeding is not an *abuse of process*. See 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a) (abuse requires use of process in a manner or for a purpose “which the law was not designed”); *Moore v. Bushman*, 559 S.W.3d 645, 653 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2018, no pet.) (abuse of process requires ulterior motive in using process in willfully wrongful manner). Finally, there are no allegations that Mr. Crow knew of Mr. Juracek’s alleged willingness to testify in the custody battle. (Mot. (Dkt. 151) at 6 n.6.) The labor trafficking claim against Mr. Crow still fails.

C. Plaintiffs Do Not Allege a Cognizable Section 1962(c) Claim.

1. Plaintiffs lack RICO standing.

To alleged RICO standing, each Plaintiff must allege, among other things, an injury to her own “business or property.” 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c); *HCB Fin. Corp. v. McPherson*, 8 F.4th 335, 344 (5th Cir. 2021). The Opposition argues that Plaintiffs allege three injuries caused by a RICO violation: (1) lost “moneys earned [in exchange] for companionship,” (2) Grover’s withholding of wages supposedly earned by working at a strip club, and (3) the mortgage company’s repossession of Ms. Hubbard’s home. (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 18.) None of these is a cognizable RICO injury. See *HCB Fin. Corp.*, 8 F. 4th at 338 (RICO requires an “injury to the plaintiff’s business or property by reason of a violation of RICO”).

First, Plaintiffs’ “lost-money-in-exchange-for-companionship” injury theory has no support in the law. The case they cite concerns prostitutes where the “pimp” kept the *prostitutes’* “earnings.”⁴ *U.S. v. Lacey*, No. 2:18-cr-00422, 2022 WL 4363818, *1 (9th Cir. Sept. 21, 2022) (“The indictment recognizes that escort services are lawful, but goes on to allege that the vast majority of advertisements for escort services on Backpage were thinly-veiled prostitution ads.”). The allegations that “[Mr.] Hubbard forced [Plaintiffs] ... to perform sex acts for payment [to him], which payments he retained” (Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 3, 312) do not allege that Plaintiffs were prostitutes who expected to be paid for sex; the allegations are that Mr. Hubbard “sold” them to third parties without their consent or knowledge. (*See id.*) Whatever these allegations might say about *Mr. Hubbard*, they do not demonstrate standing to allege a RICO claim against Mr. Crow. *See In re Taxable Mun. Bond Securities Lit.*, 51 F.3d 518, 523 (5th Cir. 1995) (no standing where plaintiffs did not allege that *defendant’s* conduct interfered with existing economic rights); *see also Shulman v. Kaplan*, No. 2:19-cv-5413, 2020 WL 7094063, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 29, 2020) (injuries to illegal businesses are not redressable under civil RICO); TEX. PENAL CODE § 43.02 (illegal to receive a fee to engage in sexual conduct).

Second, Ms. Hubbard’s argument that Grover withheld a portion of her stripper pay for his own benefit “with the remainder to the benefit of the Venture” (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 18-19) is *not* an allegation in the Complaint, and therefore cannot defeat dismissal. *See Ray v. Ronnie Moore Trucking*, No. DR-12-CV-17, 2012 WL 13032960, *3 n.2 (W.D. Tex. Jun. 26, 2012). Rather, the

⁴ Plaintiffs cite *Diaz v. Gates*, 420 F.3d 897 (9th Cir. 2005) for the proposition that personal injury can constitute “business or property” loss within the meaning of RICO. (Opp’n (Dkt. 67) at 17.) To the extent it could be read that way, *Diaz* does not confer RICO standing to every personal injury claim that results in lost wages. *See Diaz*, 420 F.3d at 900. *Diaz* explains that RICO standing exists *only* where the loss arises out of a business or property interest as defined by state law. *Id.* Other cases hold that personal injury does not satisfy RICO’s “business or property” requirement. *See Atias v. Phillips*, No. 18-cv-01259, 2018 WL 11355475, *3-4 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2018); *Berg v. First State Ins. Co.*, 915 F.2d 460, 463 (9th Cir. 1990).

Complaint alleges facts that foreclose RICO standing based on the “withheld wages” theory when it claims that “Grover forced [Ms.] Hubbard to work at the Cabaret, confiscating a portion of her wages *for his personal benefit*.” (Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶ 45.)⁵

Third, the argument that the supposed RICO enterprise led to the foreclosure of Ms. Hubbard’s home in April 2018 due to “the confiscation of her wages” by Grover (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 18) is not plausibly supported by the Complaint. *See Ray*, 2012 WL 13032960 at *3 n.2. Again, Ms. Hubbard alleges Grover kept her “wages *for his personal benefit*.” (Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶ 45.)

Fourth, Ms. Hubbard’s home was allegedly foreclosed months *after* she quit the Cabaret. (*Id.* ¶¶ 257, 265.) It is more plausible that the foreclosure was caused by Ms. Hubbard’s intervening months of unemployment or drug use than Grover’s alleged confiscation of wages several months prior. *See Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 554 (when considering plausibility, courts must also consider an “obvious alternative explanation”); *cf. Doe v. Roe*, 958 F.2d 763, 766 (7th Cir. 1992) (no standing where alleged financial injury is derivative of other injuries).

2. Plaintiffs’ 1962(c) Claim Fails for Additional Reasons.

Failure to adequately allege a common purpose. Mr. Crow’s moving papers demonstrated that the Complaint does not allege a plausible “common purpose *and* course of conduct” among Defendants. *See Boyle v. U.S.*, 556 U.S. 938, 950 (2009). The Opposition merely repeats the conclusory allegations that Defendants acted with the “common purpose” to “traffic women,” without pointing to any specific factual allegations that plausibly support their conclusions. (*Compare* Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 19, *with* Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 341.) On the other hand, Mr. Crow’s opening papers demonstrated that Plaintiffs’ own allegations foreclose any conclusion that

⁵ The parts of the Complaint Plaintiffs argue support their theory do no such thing. (*See* Opp’n (Dkt. 67) at 18 (*citing* Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 44 (identifying Cabaret managers), 250 (alleging Grover withheld her wages), 312 (allegation Plaintiffs incurred damages)).)

Defendants acted with a “common purpose.” (*See, e.g.*, Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 146 (alleging doctor’s goal of personal profit), 250 (Grover’s goal to keep Ms. Hubbard’s wages for himself), 269 (Hynes, Jr.’s goal of selling drugs with Ms. Hubbard’s assistance for his personal benefit).) The failure to plead a “common purpose” dooms the RICO claims. *See Boyle*, 556 U.S. at 950.

Failure to allege a structure or continuing unit. Plaintiffs also do not allege a cognizable RICO organization or that Defendants acted as a continuing RICO enterprise. (Mot. (Dkt. 173) at 19-21.) The Opposition does not contest Mr. Crow’s showing that the Complaint does not sufficiently allege any organizational structure, and therefore concedes this issue. *U.S. ex. Rel. Gage v. Rolls-Royce N.A. Inc.*, No. A-16-CV-803, 2018 WL 852380, *5 (W.D. Tex. Feb. 13, 2018) (failure to respond to arguments concedes them); *see Comm. to Protect our Agric. Water v. Occidental Oil & Gas Corp.*, 235 F. Supp. 3d 1132, 1175 (E.D. Cal. 2017) (no RICO enterprise because no “specific facts as to the nature of the connection between defendants”).

Plaintiffs argue that there is a “continuing unit” because the alleged illegal conduct took place over several years (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 21), but this argument misses the point. To show a plausible “continuing unit” Plaintiffs must allege facts showing that the predicate acts were connected to the alleged RICO enterprise, as opposed to illegal conduct that would otherwise occur outside a RICO conspiracy. *See Do v. Pilgrim’s Pride Corp.*, 512 F. Supp. 2d 764, 768 (E.D. Tex. 2007) (the continuing unit requirement extends to the purpose and structure of the enterprise and “the enterprise must continue to have this same purpose, and the new member must perform the same roles as the old did”); *Comm. to Protect our Agric. Water*, 235 F. Supp. 3d at 1175 (no RICO enterprise based on disconnected illegal conduct among supposed RICO members). The Complaint describes long running, disconnected domestic disputes between Plaintiffs and their ex-husbands and ex-boyfriends, along with alleged occasional interactions with Mr. Crow and others. The intermittent appearance of other defendants over the years is insufficient to allege a plausible

RICO enterprise. *See Boyle v. U.S.*, 556 U.S. at 947 n.4.

No pattern of racketeering. The Complaint also fails to allege the factual basis for any predicate acts as to Mr. Crow. (Mot. (Dkt. 173) at 21.) The Opposition lists dozens of paragraphs of the Complaint, which they argue “plead[] numerous related predicate acts (at least two of which accrue to Crow).” (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 22.) These paragraphs show nothing of the sort; they either concern other Defendants or do not concern purported predicate acts.⁶ *See U.S. v. Sutherland*, 656 F.2d 1181, 1203 (5th Cir. 1981) (“plaintiff must allege at least two predicate acts *by each defendant*”); *see also Gabriel v. Outlaw*, No. EDCV-14-01425, 2021 WL 1030157, *2 (N.D. Tex. Mar. 1, 2021) (conclusory allegations of various criminal acts are insufficient to plausibly state RICO claim). The RICO claim fails as to Mr. Crow.

Mr. Crow did not “conduct” the alleged enterprise. The Complaint does not allege facts plausibly showing Mr. Crow conducted or participated in the supposed enterprise’s affairs. (Mot. (Dkt. 151) at 22-23.) The Opposition simply argues that Mr. Crow “had a central role ... where his direction was obeyed” (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 23) without citing any supporting allegation. Plaintiffs’ reliance on their unsupported conclusion that Mr. Crow was “the key financial supporter of the enterprise” (*id.* (*citing* Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶ 30)) is insufficient because there are no factual allegations showing that Mr. Crow gave any direction concerning the supposed enterprise or that his “direction was obeyed” by anyone. *See Reves v. Ernst & Young*, 507 U.S. 170 (1993) (plaintiff must show how each defendant participated in the conduct of the alleged enterprise’s affairs).

Plaintiffs attempt to “amend” the Complaint by arguing that Mr. Crow was the “primary host” of the so-called Forced Sex Parties. (Opp’n (Dkt. 173) at 23 (*citing* Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 37-40).) The cited paragraphs do not allege that Mr. Crow was the “primary host” of any sex party;

⁶ As one example, Plaintiffs cite paragraph 134, which concerns one of several domestic court cases between Mr. and Ms. Hubbard. It has nothing to do with Mr. Crow.

in fact, the Complaint identifies only two times that Plaintiffs supposedly had sex while at Mr. Crow's residence. (Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 34, 295.) Even then, there are no allegations that plausibly show that Mr. Crow had a central role in the alleged sexual goings-on. (*E.g.*, Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 193, 215, 226, 297 (alleging that forced sex occurred at Mr. Hubbard's home, sex clubs, and Rogers' home). Conclusory allegations that Mr. Crow was a "central figure" because he was allegedly present when Plaintiffs had sex with their exes are insufficient as a matter of law. *Cf. Gomez v. GuthyRenker, LLC*, No. EDCV-14-01425, 2015 WL 4270042, at *5 (C.D. Cal. July 13, 2015) ("Since Business is merely a consumer of Provider's services, Business cannot be said to participate in the operation or management of Provider"); *In re Motel 6 Sec. Litig.*, 161 F. Supp. 2d 227, 237 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (no liability for being "a mere customer of the alleged enterprise").

D. Ms. Hubbard's RICO Claims are Barred by the Statute of Limitations.

Ms. Hubbard alleges that the latest date she suffered a "concrete financial loss" was April 2018, the date her house went to foreclosure. (Mot. (Dkt. 151) at 23-34.) Putting aside that her foreclosure is not a cognizable RICO injury, if it were, that injury occurred more than four years *before* Ms. Hubbard filed the Complaint. The Opposition argues that Hynes, Jr.'s alleged physical abuse extends the limitations period beyond the date of foreclosure (Opp'n (Dkt. 173) at 25), but that argument fails for several reasons. First, the Complaint alleges Ms. Hubbard "escaped" Mr. Hubbard's alleged trafficking venture in "March 2017" (well before the alleged foreclosure), and escaped Hynes, Jr. in "October or ... November 2018" (over four years prior to this action). (Compl. (Dkt. 1) ¶¶ 247, 265, 277). Second, as explained above (*supra* at II.C.), a financial injury that flows from personal injury (allegedly inflicted by Grover or Hynes, Jr.) is not a cognizable RICO injury. *See Berg*, 915 F.2d at 463. Third, Ms. Hubbard does not plausibly allege that Hynes, Jr.'s domestic abuse was in furtherance of any criminal enterprise; she alleges it occurred in connection with their romantic relationship. Nor does she allege that Hynes, Jr.'s alleged abuse

interfered with her existing economic relationships (*In re Taxable Mun. Bond Securities Lit.*, 51 F.3d at 523)—at the time of the alleged abuse she had no job or prospects of any jobs. (Compl. (Dkt. No. 1) ¶¶ 257, 265-68.) Ms. Hubbard’s RICO claims are untimely.

E. The RICO Conspiracy Claim Still Fails.

Plaintiffs’ RICO conspiracy claim under section 1962(d) fails because it is predicated on their section 1962(c) claim, which fails. *Poe v. Bock*, No. EP-cv-17-232, 2018 WL 4677901, *5 (W.D. Tex. Jun. 11, 2018). (*See also* Mot. (Dkt. 151) at 24-25; *supra* at II.C., II.D.)

III. LEAVE TO AMEND SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED

The Court should deny Plaintiffs’ request to amend because they do not show how their proposed amendments would cure the Complaint’s infirmities and because amendment would be futile. *U.S. ex rel. Grynberg Prod. Corp. v. Kinder Morgan CO₂ Co., L.P.*, 491 F. Supp. 3d 220, 235-36 (N.D. Tex. 2020) (dismissal with prejudice where party provided “no explanation for how it might cure any of the deficiencies raised by Defendant, such as whether there are additional, specific facts that might remedy the pleading defects”). Plaintiffs do not explain how their proposed new allegations (i.e., that Hynes Jr. did not return Ms. Hubbard’s driver’s license until December 2018) would cure their pleading deficiencies such that, in this example, her claims would not be barred by the statute of limitations. Leave to amend should be denied.

Conclusion

Mr. Crow respectfully requests that the Court dismiss the Complaint with prejudice.

DATED: June 23, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kenneth C. Stone

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Jr.*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing “Trammell S. Crow, Jr.’s Motion to Dismiss the Complaint” was served on the following counsel of record via ECF on June 23, 2023.

/s/ Kenneth C. Stone

Kenneth C. Stone